ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 42, No. 19

May 9, 1983

Mary Pickford Foundation Gives $500,000 To Library For Study of Motion Picture

Week-long Celebration Will Include Theater Dedication to Mary Pickford, Exhibition, Symposium, and Public Film Series

The Mary Pickford Foundation has made a gift of $500,000 to the Library of Congress to be funded over a 10-year period with donations of $50,000 a year to support screening and related programs, including seminars, lectures, publications, and other educational activities to further the study and awareness of the history and development of the motion picture. Screening and other public programs will deal primarily with, but will not be restricted to, the history of the American motion picture industry and its impact on the world.

A week-long celebration from May 10–17 will inaugurate the first program under the gift. Events will include the dedication of a film theater in the Library named in honor of Mary Pickford, an exhibition, a one-day symposium dealing with the life, times, and films of Mary Pickford, and a five-day film series of Mary Pickford and other silent film stars.

A small 64-seat theater on the third floor of the Library's new James Madison Memorial Building will be named for Mary Pickford at an invitational dedication ceremony and reception at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 10, followed by an invitational buffet dinner in the atrium of the Madison Building. A dedicatory plaque honoring Mary Pickford at the entrance of the theater will be unveiled at the dedication ceremony. Attending the ceremonies will be Charles "Buddy" Rogers, the late Miss Pickford's husband, and other invited guests including the trustees of the Pickford Foundation, film stars, representatives from the motion picture industry, film historians, critics, and curators, and government and publishing figures.

The exhibition in the theater entrance hallway on the third floor of the Madison Building will include photographs, posters, scrapbooks, two costumes, and the Oscar won by Mary Pickford in 1929 for her role in her first talkie, "Coquette."

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A one-day invitational symposium, the first of a planned series of Pickford Symposia designed to explore cinema and its contributions to culture, will be held on Wednesday, May 11, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater. On the topic, "Mary Pickford, Her Times, The Films," the symposium will be hosted by Erik Barnouw, former chief of the Library of Congress Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and professor emeritus at Columbia University, and Professor Jay Leyda, a recognized film historian from the Department of Cinema at New York University. Appearing as participants in an informal discussion of their lives and their work will be "Buddy" Rogers, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., True Boardman, Jr., Lillian Gish, and Blanche Sweet.

A public series of films, all but one silent, starring Mary Pickford and her contemporaries will open on May 11 at 7 p.m. in the Mary Pickford Theater. Additional public screenings are scheduled for Thursday and Friday, May 12 and 13, and Monday and Tuesday, May 16 and 17. All screenings will begin at 7 p.m. The public is invited. All programs are free, but seating is limited to 64 persons on a first-come basis. The doors will open 15 minutes before showtime. Tickets may be required for some screenings. For additional information, call 287–5677.

With the showing of the Mary Pickford films, the Library will inaugurate regular film screenings. Programs will concentrate on rare and unusual films which have proven unavailable through commercial or other archival exhibition. The focus will be on forgotten sidelights in the earlier years of American film history, with prints drawn primarily from the Library's collections of approximately 85,000 film and television titles. The first series will be "The American Cowboy on Film" beginning May 24 in conjunction with a major exhibition currently on view at the Library. Specific dates and times of these screenings will be announced.

The generous gift made by the Mary Pickford Foundation is but one of several gifts made to the Library by Miss Pickford or the Pickford Foundation. Her first major gift to the Library on August 4, 1945, of 2,000 reels comprising 286 titles of films starring her and others was the first major donation to the Library's motion picture collections. In 1970, she made an additional donation of 50 films produced between 1909 and 1913, her years with the American Biograph studios. In 1956, Mary Pickford donated $10,000 for a joint Library of Congress and George Eastman House, Inc., effort to preserve her films on safety film stock.

Mary Pickford died in 1979. By the terms of her will, the remainder of her film collection was left to the Library of Congress. At the present time, as well as features starring others, the Library has received three of her feature-length films not previously in its collections—"Kiki," "Coquette," and "Secrets."

Performing Arts Library Shares in National College Dance Festival

Students and faculty members from colleges in Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia had an opportunity to learn more about the dance collection of the Performing Arts Library of the Library of Congress from Vicky Wulff, dance reference librarian, during a workshop on Tuesday, April 26. The session was part of a series of activities held during the National College Dance Festival at

Participants in the Performing Arts Library workshop listen as Mrs. Wulff talks about dance resources in the library.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Noted American concert dancer and choreographer Pauline Koner demonstrates techniques used in "The Elements of Performance," another workshop given during the dance festival.

the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts on April 23–26.

Although occupying a relatively small space in the Kennedy Center, the Performing Arts Library houses an impressive collection of dance materials. The collection includes approximately 800 book titles, 30 serial titles, 25 video tapes, and six drawers of vertical files. Among these holdings are general reference works such as dance dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibliographies, as well as a large and diverse group of biographies, dance playbills, and special subject works like the Dance Perspectives series. The vertical file materials include newspaper clippings from 1979 to the present from such papers as *The New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Village Voice*.

After Mrs. Wulff gave a broad overview of the library's collections, the group watched a portion of a video tape interview of Agnes de Mille by Dick Cavett. During one segment, she discussed her extreme shyness which compelled her to have the accompanist face the other way while she rehearsed. The tape was made in conjunction with the Kennedy Center Oral History Program. Mrs. Wulff also demonstrated the Library's SCORPIO system for the participants and later gave them a brief tour of the Performing Arts Library.

Aurora Players Will Perform in May 20 Scandinavia Today Concert

The Aurora Players will present a program of chamber music in the Coolidge Auditorium on Friday evening, May 20, as part of Scandinavia Today, America's celebration of contemporary Scandinavian culture. The Aurora Players—violinist Helmut Braunlich, pianist Barbro Dahlman, and the Jefferson Quartet—were founded by composer Ulf Grahn, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, to present new music integrated with compositions of the past. On May 20, they will play the world premiere of Mr. Grahn's Sonata for violin and piano; Carl Nielsen's String Quartet No. 4, Op. 44 (1906, rev. 1919); the Piano Sonata No. 2 ("The Fire Sermon") composed in 1970 by Injohani Rantaavara; and Franz Berwald's Piano Quintet No. 2, Op. 6 (ca. 1850).

Ulf Grahn came from Sweden to the United States in 1972 and has been actively involved in the growth of new music in the Washington, D.C., area since that time. In 1973, he and his wife, pianist Barbro Dahlman, founded the Contemporary Music Forum, and he serves as program director for that organization. A violinist and violist as well as a composer, Mr. Grahn holds degrees from the Stockholm Musical Institute and from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. He has received grants and fellowships from the Swedish Government, the Royal Academy of Music in Sweden, Rikskonserter, and from other Scandinavian and American arts organizations, and he has been composer-in-residence at the Jeunesse Musical in Sweden, the Swedish Institute in Athens and in Paris, the University of North Dakota, and Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts. Many of his works have been recorded and broadcast internationally.

Scandinavia Today is sponsored and administered by the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and is made possible by support from Volvo, the Atlantic Richfield Company, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts. Scandinavia Today is organized with the cooperation of the governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, through the Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Cooperation and with the aid of a grant from the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The concert by the Aurora Players on Friday evening, May 20, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be available from the Music Division, 287–5502, after May 10.

APPENDIX

The USMARC Formats: Underlying Principles

The following statement of underlying principles for content designation in the USMARC formats was approved on October 29, 1982, by the American Library Association's RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI), in consultation with representatives from the national libraries and bibliographic networks. This statement is intended to reflect those principles which account for the current state of the USMARC formats and to constitute a provisional set of working principles for further format development. The statement will be included as prefatory material in *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data* and *Authorities: A MARC Format* and will be revised as necessary in the future.

1. Introduction

1.1. The USMARC Formats are standards for the representation of bibliographic and authority information in machine-readable form.

1.2. A MARC record involves three elements: (1) the record **structure,** (2) the **content designation,** and (3) the data **content** of the record.

1.2.1. The structure of USMARC records is an implementation of the *American National Standard for Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape* (ANSI Z39.2–1979) and of *Documentation—Format for Bibliographic Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape* (ISO 2709–1981).

1.2.2. Content designation—the codes and conventions established explicitly to identify and further characterize the data elements within a record and to support the manipulation of that data—is defined in the USMARC Formats.

1.2.3. The content of those data elements which comprise a traditional catalog record is defined by standards outside the formats—such as the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* or the *National Library of Medicine Classification.* The content of other data elements—coded data (see section 9. below)—is defined in the USMARC Formats.

1.3. A MARC format is a set of codes and content designators defined for encoding a particular type of machine-readable record.

1.3.1. At present, USMARC formats have been defined for two distinct types of records. *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data* contains format specifications for encoding data elements needed to describe, retrieve, and control various types of bibliographic material. *Authorities: A MARC Format* contains format specifications for encoding data elements which identify or control the content and content designation of those portions of a bibliographic record which may be subject to authority control.

1.3.2. The *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data* are a family of formats defined for the identification and description of different types of bibliographic material. USMARC Bibliographic formats have been defined for Books, Films, Machine-Readable Data Files, Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Serials.

1.3.3. The USMARC Formats have attempted to preserve consistency of content designation across formats where this is appropriate. As the formats proliferated and became more complex, however, definitions and usages have diverged. While complete consistency has not been achieved, a continuing effort is being made to promote consistent definition and usage across formats.

2. General Considerations

2.1. The USMARC Formats are communications formats, primarily designed to provide specifications for the exchange of records between systems. The communications formats do not mandate the internal formats to be used by individual systems, either for storage or display.

2.2. The USMARC Formats were designed to facilitate the exchange of information on magnetic tape. In addition, they have been widely adapted for use in a variety of exchange and processing environments.

2.3. The USMARC Formats are designed for use within the United States. An attempt has been made to preserve compatibility with other national formats. Lack of international agreement on cataloging codes and practices has made complete compatibility impossible, however.

2.4. The USMARC Formats serve as a vehicle for bibliographic and authority data of all types, from all agencies. Historically and practically, the formats have always had a close relationship to the needs and the practices of the library community. In particular, the formats reflect the various cataloging codes applied by American libraries.

2.5. Historically, the USMARC Formats were developed to enable the Library of Congress to

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STAFF NEWS

New AFSCME Contracts Signed

On March 1, a signing ceremony was held in the Whittall Pavilion to inaugurate the new four-year collective bargaining agreements between the Library of Congress and AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910. Among the guests were Emmett De Deyne and John Wagner of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who had assisted the parties in reaching an agreement. Mr. De Deyne characterized the agreement as a landmark in public sector labor relations for its ingenuity and far-reaching effect on personnel policies, practices, and working conditions.

The agreement itself is also a testament to the hard work and diligence as well as the imagination of the negotiating committees. Some of the new provisions are (1) rational approval for the implementation of a compressed and flexible workweek (Comp-flex) or flexitime; (2) a scheduled bargaining procedure that will allow management actions to be implemented within a specified time frame; (3) temporary details to different duties at the same grade level for up to four months; and (4) a streamlined merit employment and promotion plan, featuring the filling of multiple vacancies and concurrent recruitment.

Presiding over the signing ceremony were (left to right) Gerald McEntee, president of AFSCME International; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress; William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress; and Emmett P. De Deyne and John Wagner, both of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Training classes in contract administration for supervisors began on March 28 in the Wilson Room. Supervisors are urged to attend. There are many new provisions in the contract that will affect the supervisor's role at the worksite. The contracts for both AFSCME locals took effect on May 1.

New Memorial Plantings Honor Harvey F. Baugh

Congressional Research Service Director Gilbert Gude turned the first spadeful of earth at an April 18 planting ceremony honoring the late Harvey F. Baugh, longtime evening and weekend supervisor of the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room. After brief introductory remarks, many of Harvey's friends and coworkers stepped forward to join Director Gude in banking earth around the two ornamental trees selected for the site.

Mr. Baugh, who died May 5, 1982, retired from the Library in 1978 after 32 years of service to the Congress and the public. He is fondly remembered for his skill and dedication, dry wit, and courtly manner. His former colleagues established a memorial fund, approved June 14, 1982, by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, for the purchase of appropriate plantings to be sited on the Library grounds.

Landscaping staff in the Buildings Management Division selected two locations for the memorial plantings. The first is adjacent to the Thomas Jefferson Building entrance drive on First St. S.E., within sight of the Jefferson Congressional Reading Room, where Harvey Baugh served for most of his Library career. Two contorted filberts (*corylus avellana contorta*) were planted there at the April 18 ceremony.

CRS Director Gilbert Gude and Thomas Neale of the Government Division inspect one of the new memorial plantings.

These are small ornamental trees, seldom exceeding seven feet in height, but remarkable for the unusual appearance of their branches. Additional plantings of blue-rug juniper will further enhance the site.

A dawn redwood (*metasequoia glyptostroboides*) was selected for the second location, the southeast circle, sited on Jefferson Building grounds near the corner of Second St. and Independence Ave. S.E. The dawn redwood is a primitive variety of deciduous conifer which grows in a pyramidal shape to a height of 100 feet and is known for colorful autumn foliage.

In his remarks, Mr. Gude said he was sure Harvey Baugh would have appreciated this form of tribute to his memory, a distinctive contribution to the Library's impressive collection of specimen and ornamental plantings. [*Thomas H. Neale*]

Peter Sparks to Address LCPA Program on Preservation

Peter G. Sparks, director of the Library's Preservation Office, will deliver a slide presentation on Wednesday, June 8, at 12:05 p.m. in the Mumford Room (LM 649). He will discuss and illustrate the many areas of the Library's leadership role in preservation, restoration, and the new technology and will answer questions at the conclusion of the program.

The program, which is sponsored by the Library of Congress Professional Association, is open to all interested staff members.

Activities of Present and Former Staff Members

European Division Staff Participate in Professional Meeting

On April 7, bibliographer **Micaela Iovine** presented a paper on "The Bulgarian Renaissance in the Historiographical Tradition" at the Central Renaissance Conference at Indiana University, Bloomington.

French/Italian area specialist **Carol Armbruster** spoke about French Renaissance lyrics at a comparative literature session of the Northeast Modern Language Association in Erie, Pa., on April 15.

Division chief **Clara M. Lovett** discussed sources for research on Italian women at a session of the Columbia University Seminar on Modern Italy, also on April 15.

Book Sale Reminder

Has Wednesday, May 11, been circled on your calendar? Have you cleared your attics and garages of all those books, magazines, records, and posters and contributed to the LCPA cause? Have you prepared space on your bookshelves for the purchases you will make at the 12th annual LCPA book sale? Join in the fun on Wednesday, May 11, in room G124, Jefferson Building.

The doors will open at 9 a.m. to **contributors only,** receipts required. At 10 a.m., card-holding LCPA members will gain entrance, and at noon the sale will be open to the public. In the meantime, Rosemary Anderson and Vicky Reich will gladly accept your contribution of paper bags or boxes. Call ext. 76233 to speak to either of them.

Samuel Iftikhar of the Asian Division presided at the semiannual meeting of the South Asian Muslim Studies Association held on March 25 in conjunction with the 35th annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, in San Francisco, Calif. He also chaired a symposium at the meeting entitled "Tensions in South Asia." In his presidential address, Dr. Iftikhar discussed military intervention in Afghanistan and the resulting tensions in South Asia.

Justine Davis Randers-Pehrson, a former cataloger who retired from the Library of Congress in 1971, is the author of *Barbarians and Romans: The Birth Struggle of Europe, A.D. 400–700,* recently published by the University of Oklahoma Press in Norman. The author, who completed a major part of the research in Washington, D.C., describes herself as "a constant and grateful user of the Library's collections." The 416-page publication, with 17 color and 85 black-and-white illustrations, sells for $29.50.

Paul G. Sifton, specialist in early American history, Manuscript Division, spoke to the Pennsylvania Historical Junto on April 15 at its monthly meeting in the National Archives building. Dr. Sifton discussed research materials (domestic manuscripts and foreign reproductions) for the study of Pennsylvania history in the division's holdings.

Staff Members Celebrate New Retrieval Capability for LOCIS

On Tuesday, March 15, LOCIS (Library of Congress Information System) users throughout the Library wel-

Pictured at the luncheon are (front row, left to right) William Gaymon, lead analyst and programmer for the indexing and data base components; Aaron Harley, lead programmer for the display components, and Lynn E. Brooks, release coordinator, all of ASO; (back row, left to right) Maurice Casem, ASO; John James, ASO; Susan Biebel, Processing Services; Vejune Svotelis, Processing Services; Charles Wright, Processing Services; Mercedes Ondich, ASO; Sarah Worcester, ASO; Naomi Anderson, ASO; Richard Genter, ASO; Stanley Lerner, ASO; Addie Byrd, ASO; Rodger Adkins, ASO; Linda Arret, Research Services; Annie Goshay, ASO; Mary Lewin, ASO; Ralph Orlik, ASO; Katherine Mierke, ASO; Gail Hitchcock, ASO; Alice Su, ASO; George Zmudka, ASO; and Lynn Schwalter, ASO. Not pictured are Francis Scott and Ivey Andrews, both of ASO.

comed a major improvement in online retrieval with the introduction of the Integrated Indexing Release (Release 5.2) in the MUMS portion of LOCIS. This major software release has been under active development by the Automated Systems Office (ASO) since 1980 and is a related follow-on release to the BOOKS Online Release (Release 5.0).

On March 16, a luncheon was held in the Whittall Pavilion to celebrate MUMS Release 5.2 and to honor the people who worked on the project. The Data Storage Services Section and the Output Services Section of ASO were primarily responsible for developing the Integrated Indexing Release. The requirements for the release were originally defined by the Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Processing Services. Many users from both Processing Services and Research Services participated in the final testing and implementation plans.

Release 5.2 represents the logical synthesis of previous developmental work on the MUMS indexes since 1975. The first online retrieval of MARC records using PATK and PTK indexes occurred in 1975 with access to one file (BOOKS), and responses were limited to a maximum of 30 records. Since then, a variety of files and indexes have been added, each resulting in improved online retrieval of bibliographic and name authority data. Each new index or file was slightly different from the older ones, taking advantage of the increased knowledge of the programming staff and the experience gained in the use of the existing system. As a result of the adoption of MARBI-approved data format changes and the AACR 2 cataloging rules in 1981, it was necessary to make widespread changes in the MUMS portion of the LOCIS online systems. At the same time, it was decided to change the online displays so that all the files were indexed and displayed uniformly.

Under the Integrated Indexing Release, it is now possible to search eight files BOOKS, APIF, LOIS, Maps, Serials, Names, Nenul, NUC) simultaneously using any one of six search commands (PATK, PTK, PPNK, ISSN, ISBN, FIND). The Integrated Indexing Release offers two major improvements in screen displays for multiple brief records. For the first time, the brief record displays are consistent with the rules for search key construction and filing arrangement in order to produce a logical, structured online catalog. A second major improvement results from the instantaneous updating of associated indexes whenever a bibliographic or name authority record is added or changed. Currency of cataloging information will provide many benefits for both cataloging librarians and reference librarians. Under the release, it is possible to search for bibliographic and authority records together and retrieve results filed according to the 1980 edition of the *Library of Congress Filing Rules*. The indexes have been greatly expanded to provide access to fields (for example, bib-

liographic series and name-title authorities) that were previously unavailable except via the component word index.

The implementation step needed to complete the Integrated Indexing Release was accomplished during the weekend of March 12. Three teams of ASO personnel worked around the clock for three days beginning Thursday morning in order to completely reindex the 3.2 million bibliographic and authority records contained in all the MUMS files. It was necessary to execute 226 different jobstreams and to use over 600 computer tapes and approximately 1,800 million bytes (one byte stores one character) of disk storage to complete the job. Because of the excellent planning and work done by everyone on the team, the job was finished ahead of schedule by Saturday midnight. The final indexes contain over 87 million access points to the 3.2 million bibliographic and name authority records.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Mary Laney, janitor, WG–1, Bldgs, M107J; Timothy Merrill, research analyst, GS–11, FRD, 20794.

Temporary Appointments: Angela Basnight, deck attendant, GS–2, Col Mgmt, G113Y; Joyce Cobb, deck attendant trainee, GS–3, Col Mgmt, G113Y; Carolyn Jones, fiscal accounting clerk, GS–3, FMO, NP; Malcolm Williams, master files assistant, GS–3, CRS L, NP.

Resignation: David Teasley, CRS L.

May Events

Tuesday, May 10

"Mary Pickford Theater" opens in the central hallway on the third floor of the Madison Building, adjacent to the theater named for her. The collection of photographs, posters, scrapbooks, two costumes, and the Oscar won by Mary Pickford will remain on view through November.

Wednesday, May 11

The Library of Congress Professional Association will hold its 12th annual book sale (see related article this issue). In room LJ G124 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday, May 14

The White House News Photographers Association annual exhibition of award-winning photographs of 1982 opens. On view on the ground floor, Jefferson Building, from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends and holidays, through September 15.

Tuesday, May 17

The Scholars Committee will present Dorothy Ross of the University of Virginia, who will discuss "Republicanism and Historical Consciousness in 19th-Century America." In the Wilson Room, Jefferson Building, at 2:30 p.m.

Thursday, May 19

The American Folklife Center will present a free outdoor concert with Grass Reflections of Manassas, Va., performing traditional bluegrass and country music. On the Neptune Plaza from noon to 1:30 p.m.

Friday, May 20

The Aurora Players will perform as a part of the Scandinavia Today celebration. Call the Music Division, ext. 75502, after May 10 for tickets. In the Coolidge Auditorium at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, May 25

The Welfare and Recreation Association will hold its annual spring golf tournament. See the April 18 LC *Information Bulletin* for details. At the Andrews Air Force Base Golf Course at 8:30 a.m.

Special Preview for Staff Of Mary Pickford Films on May 12, 13

The Library's new 64-seat film theater is being dedicated on Tuesday, May 10, as "The Mary Pickford Theater." To be assured of seating, LC staff members may pick up tickets from the Public Services Coordinator, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (LM 338), beginning on Wednesday, May 11. Schedules for the ongoing public screenings may be picked up at that time. For additional information, call 75677.

communicate its catalog records to other institutions. National agencies in the United States and Canada (Library of Congress, National Library of Canada, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and Government Printing Office) are still given special emphasis in the formats, as sources of authoritative cataloging and as agencies responsible for certain data elements.

2.6. The institutions responsible for the content, content designation and transcription accuracy of data within a USMARC record are identified at the record level, in field 008, byte 39, and in field 040. This responsibility may be evaluated in terms of the following rule.

2.6.1. Responsible Parties Rule.

(a) Unmodified records: The institution identified as the transcribing institution (field 040 $c) should be considered responsible for content designation and transcription accuracy for all data. Except for agency-assigned data (see section 2.6.2.1. below), the institution identified as the cataloging institution (field 040 $a) should be considered responsible for content.

(b) Modified records: Institutions identified as transcribing or modifying institutions (field 040 $c,d) should be considered collectively responsible for content designation and transcription accuracy. Except for agency-assigned and authoritative-agency data (see section 2.6.2. below), institutions identified as modifying or cataloging institutions (field 040 $a,d) should be considered collectively responsible for content.

2.6.2. Exceptions.

2.6.2.1. Certain data elements are defined in the USMARC formats as being exclusively assigned by particular agencies (for example, International Standard Serial Number, Library of Congress Card Number). The content of such **agency-assigned** elements is always the responsibility of the agency.

2.6.2.2. Certain data elements have been defined in the USMARC Formats in relation to one or more **authoritative agencies** which maintain the lists or rules upon which the data is based. Where it is possible for other agencies to create similar or identical values for these data elements, content designation is provided to distinguish between values actually assigned by the authoritative agency and values assigned by other agencies. In the former case, responsibility for content rests with the authoritative agency. In the latter case, the Responsible Parties Rule applies, and no further identification of source of data is provided. Authoritative-agency fields are:

050 Library of Congress Call Number
060 National Library of Medicine Call Number
082 Dewey Decimal Classification Number
[DDC is maintained by the Library of Congress.]

2.7. In general, the USMARC Formats provide content designation only for data which is applicable to all copies of the bibliographic entity described.

2.7.1. Information which applies only to some copies (or even to a single copy) of a title may nevertheless be of interest beyond the institutions holding such copies. The USMARC Formats provide limited content designation for the encoding of such information and for identifying the holding institutions (see, for example, subfield $5 in the 7XX fields).

2.7.2. Information which does not apply to all copies of a title, and is not of interest to other institutions, is coded in local fields (such as field 590).

2.8. Although a MARC record is usually autonomous, data elements have been provided containing information which may be used to link related records. These linkages may be implicit, through identical access points in each record, or explicit, through a linking field. Linking fields (76X–78X) may contain either selected data elements which identify the related item or a control number which identifies the related record. An explicit code in the Leader identifies a record which is linked to another record through a control number.

3. **Structural Features**

3.1. The USMARC Formats are an implementation of the *American National Standard for Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape* (ANSI Z39.2–1979). They also incorporate other relevant ANSI standards, such as *Magnetic Tape Labels and File Structure for Information Interchange* (ANSI X3.27–1978).

3.2. All information in a MARC record is stored in character form. USMARC communication records are coded in Extended ASCII, as defined in Appendix III.B of *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*.

3.3. The length of each variable field can be determined either from the "length of field" element in the directory entry or from the occurrence of the "field terminator" character [$1E_{16}$, 8-bit; 36_8, 6-bit]. Likewise, the length of a record can be determined either from the "logical record length" element in the Leader or from the occurrence of the "record terminator" character [$1D_{16}$, 8-bit; 35_8, 6-bit]. (In the past, the field terminator of the last field was omitted, and the record terminator identified the end of that field.) The location of each variable field is explicitly stated in the "starting character position" element in its directory entry.

4. **Content Designation**

4.1. The goal of content designation is to identify and characterize the data elements which comprise a MARC record with sufficient precision to support manipulation of the data for a variety of functions.

4.2. For example, MARC content designation is designed to support such functions as:

(1) Display—the formatting of data for display on a CRT, for printing on 3x5 cards or in book catalogs, for production of COM catalogs, or for other visual presentation of the data.

(2) Information retrieval—the identification, categorization, and retrieval of any identifiable data element in a record.

4.3. Some fields serve multiple functions. For example, field 245 serves both as the bibliographic transcription of the title and statement of responsibility and as the access point for the title.

4.4. The USMARC Formats provide for display constants (text which implicitly accompanies particular content designators). For example, subfield $x in field 490 (and in some other fields) implies the display constant "ISSN", and the combination of tag 780 and second indicator value "3" implies the display constant "Superseded in part by:". Such display constants are not carried in the data, but may be supplied for display by the processing system.

4.5. The USMARC Formats support the sorting of data only to a limited extent. In general, sorting must be accomplished through the application of external algorithms to the data.

5. **Organization of the Record**

5.1. A MARC record consists of three main sections: (1) the Leader, (2) the Directory, and (3) the Variable Fields.

5.2. The **Leader** consists of data elements which contain coded values and are identified by relative character position. Data elements in the Leader define parameters for processing the record. The Leader is fixed in length (24 characters) and occurs at the beginning of each MARC record.

5.3. The **Directory** contains the field identifier ("tag"), starting location and length of each field within the record. Directory entries for variable control fields appear first, in tag order. Entries for variable data fields follow, arranged in ascending order according to the first character of the tag. The order of fields in the record does not necessarily correspond to the order of directory entries. Duplicate tags are distinguished only by location of the respective fields within the record. The length of the directory entry is defined in the Entry Map elements in the Leader. In the USMARC Formats, the length of the directory entry is 12 characters. The Directory ends with a "field terminator" character.

5.4. The data content of a record is divided into **Variable Fields.** The USMARC Formats distinguish two types of variable fields: **Variable Control Fields** and **Variable Data Fields.** Control and data fields are distinguished only by structure (see section 7.2 below). [The term "fixed fields" is occasionally used in MARC documentation, referring either to control fields generally or only to coded-data fields such as 007 or 008.]

6. **Variable Fields and Tags**

6.1. The data in a MARC record is organized into fields, each identified by a three-character tag.

6.2. According to ANSI Z39.2–1979, the tag must consist of alphabetic or numeric basic characters (such as decimal integers 0–9 or lower-case letters a–z). To date, the USMARC Formats have used only numeric tags.

6.3. The tag is stored in the directory entry for the field, not in the field itself.

6.4. Variable fields are grouped into blocks according to the first character of the tag, which identifies the function of the data within a traditional catalog record (such as main entry, added entry, subject entry). The type of information in the field (such as personal name, corporate name, title) is identified by the remainder of the tag.

6.4.1. For bibliographic records, the blocks are:

0XX = Variable control fields, identification and classification numbers, etc.

1XX = Main entry
2XX = Titles and title paragraph (title, edition, imprint)
3XX = Physical description
4XX = Series statements
5XX = Notes
6XX = Subject added entries
7XX = Added entries other than subject, series
8XX = Series added entries
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.4.2. For authority records, the blocks are:

0XX = Variable control fields, identification and classification numbers, etc.
1XX = Heading
2XX = General see references
3XX = General see also references
4XX = See from tracings
5XX = See also from tracings
6XX = Treatment decisions, notes, cataloger-generated references
7XX = Not defined
8XX = Not defined
9XX = Reserved for local implementation

6.5. Certain blocks contain data which may be subject to authority control (1XX, 4XX, 6XX, 7XX, 8XX for bibliographic records; 1XX, 4XX, 5XX for authority records).

6.5.1. In these blocks, certain parallels of content designation are preserved. The following meanings are generally given to the final two characters of the tag:

X00 = Personal name
X10 = Corporate name
X11 = Conference name
X30 = Uniform title heading
X40 = Bibliographic title
X50 = Topical subject heading
X51 = Geographic name

Further content designation (indicators and subfield codes) for data elements subject to authority control are consistentiy defined across the bibliographic formats and in the authorities format. These guidelines apply only to the main range of fields in each block, not to secondary ranges such as the linking fields in 760–787 or the 87X fields. [Numerous exceptions to this principle presently exist in the formats.]

6.5.2. Within fields subject to authority control, data elements may exist which are not subject to authority control and which may vary from record to record containing the same heading (for example, subfield $e, Relator). Such data elements are not appropriate for inclusion in the 1XX field in the authorities format.

6.5.3. In fields not subject to authority control, each tag is defined independently. Parallel meanings have been preserved whenever possible, however.

6.6. Certain tags have been reserved for local implementation. Except as noted below, the USMARC Formats specify no structure or meaning for local fields. Communication of such fields between systems is governed by mutual agreements on the content and content designation of the fields communicated.

6.6.1. The 9XX block is reserved for local implementation.

6.6.2. In general, any tag containing the character "9" is reserved for local implementation within the block structure (see section 6.4 above).

6.6.3. The historical development of the USMARC Formats has left the following exceptions to this general principle:

009 Physical description fixed field for archival collections
039 Level of bibliographic control and coding detail
359 Rental price
490 Series untraced or traced differently

6.7. Theoretically, all fields (except 001 and 005) may be repeated. The nature of the data often precludes repetition, however. For example, a bibliographic record may contain only one title (field 245) and an authority record, only one entry (1XX fields). The repeatability/nonrepeatability of each field is defined in the USMARC Formats.

7. Variable Control Fields

7.1. 00X fields in the USMARC Formats are variable control fields.

7.2. Variable control fields consist of data and a field terminator. They do not contain either indicators or subfield codes (see section 8.1 below).

7.3. Variable control fields contain either a single data element or a series of fixed-length data elements identified by relative character position.

8. Variable Data Fields

8.1. Three levels of content designation are provided for variable fields in ANSI Z39.2–1979:

(1) a three-character tag, stored in the directory entry;
(2) indicators stored at the beginning of each variable data field, the number of indicators being reflected in the Leader, byte 10; and

(3) subfield codes preceding each data element, the length of the code being reflected in the Leader, byte 11.

8.2. All fields except 00X are variable data fields.

8.3. **Indicators**

8.3.1. Indicators contain codes conveying information which interprets or supplements the data found in the field.

8.3.2. The USMARC Formats specify two indicator positions at the beginning of each variable data field.

8.3.3. Indicators are independently defined for each field. Parallel meanings are preserved whenever possible, however.

8.3.4. Indicator values are interpreted independently—that is, meaning is not ascribed to the two indicators taken together.

8.3.5. Indicators may be any lower-case alphabetic or numeric character or the blank. Numeric values are assigned first. A blank is used in an undefined indicator position, or to mean "no information supplied" in a defined indicator position.

8.4. **Subfield Codes**

8.4.1. Subfield codes distinguish data elements within a field which do (or might) require separate manipulation.

8.4.2. Subfield codes in the USMARC Formats consist of two characters—a delimiter [$1F_{16}$, 8-bit; 37_8, 6-bit], followed by a data element identifier. Identifiers defined in the USMARC communications formats may be any lower-case alphabetic or numeric character.

8.4.2.1. In general, numeric identifiers are defined for parametric data used to process the field, or coded data needed to interpret the field. (Note that not all numeric identifiers defined in the past have in fact identified parametric data.)

8.4.2.2. Alphabetic identifiers are defined for the separate elements which constitute the data content of the field.

8.4.2.3. The character "9" and the following graphic symbols are reserved for local definition as subfield identifiers: 9 ! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . / : ; < = > ?

8.4.3. Subfield codes are defined independently for each field. Parallel meanings are preserved whenever possible, however.

8.4.4. Subfield codes are defined for purposes of identification, not arrangement. The order of subfields is specified by content standards, such as the cataloging rules. In some cases, such specifications may be incorporated in the format documentation.

8.4.5. Theoretically, all data elements may be repeated. The nature of the data often precludes repetition, however. The repeatability/nonrepeatability of each subfield code is defined in the USMARC Formats.

9. **Coded Data**

9.1. In addition to content designation, the USMARC Formats include specifications for the content of certain data elements, particularly those which provide for the representation of data by coded values.

9.2. Coded values consist of fixed-length character strings. Individual elements within a coded-data field or subfield are identified by relative character position.

9.3. Although coded data occurs most frequently in the Leader, Directory, and Variable Control Fields, any field or subfield may be defined for coded-data elements.

9.4. Certain common values have been defined:

b = Undefined
n = Not applicable
u = Unknown
z = Other
| = Fill character [i.e., No information provided]

Historical exceptions to occur in the formats. In particular, the blank (b) has often been defined as "not applicable," or has been assigned a meaning.

• ISSN 0041–7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1983 394-615